THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

Wanted to purchase,

A fresh Milk Cow. Enquire at this Office.

COTILLION PARTY.

MR. BULLET proposes to give a Cotillion Party on the Friday of every other week, to commence on Friday next, the first day of November, and end on the first Friday of March. A subscription paper will be found at the bar of Mr Spencer's Inn, where those gentlemen who are desirous of becoming subscribers for the season, will please to call.

Pittsburgh, October 28, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of Land containing 283 acres and allowance, on the Franklin road 15 miles from Pittsburgh, the same tract on which John Fowler, Esq. now lives, there are 60 acres under good fence, an orchard containing 150 apple, and 200 peach trees, about 10 acres of good timothy, a double barn 60 feet long, and a good cabin

On payment of one third in cash, reasonable time will be given for the remainder. Inquire of *JOHN FOWLER* on the premises, or of *MAGNUS M. MURRAY*, Pittsburgh.

October 29, 1811. 6t

ADJOURNED SALES

OF Unseated Lands for Taxes, will continue at the Court-House on *Monday* the 11th of November next. (being court week) and thereafter from day to day during the week, until the whole shall be sold *without reserve*. Those persons at whose request the sale of particular tracts was postponed, are respectfully informed that no longer indulgence can be given Purchasers will please call for their deeds.

GEORGE COCHRAN,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.
October 30, 1811.

SHERIFF S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the eleventh day of November next, to wit:—

A certain lot or piece of ground, being part of lot number nine, as marked in James Horner's plan, beginning at the corner of lot No. 10, on Strawberry alley, fifteen feet to the other part of said lot, conveyed to James M'Cracken, thence running by the same parallel with Church alley westwardly forty-five feet to a post, thence eastwardly fifteen feet to lot No. 10, and thence northwardly along the line of said lot to the place of beginning, subject to a yearly ground rent of eleven dollars—on which is erected a two story frame house.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, October 28, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th of November inst. the following property, to wit:

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, fronting sixty feet on Third street, adjoining lot No. 309, running along said lot feet to Fourth street, and along said street sixty feet to lot No. 311, and along said lot to the place of beginning numbered in the plan of said borough, No. 310, on which is erected a two story log house. And also 130 acres of land situate in Elizabeth township, on the Youghagany river adjoining lands of James Pedan, William Elrod and the heirs of William Sampson deceased, on which are from 60 to 70 acres cleared, a bearing orchard, a cabbin and a double barn; the property of Robert Smith, at the suit of Nathaniel Points, and to be sold by me,

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff.*
November 1, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 11th day of November next, to wit:—

Two hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Pine township, on the waters of Pine creek, adjoining lands of John M'Cord, John Anderson, George Wallace, John Crawford, Taff Ross, and Willism Roseburgh, on which is erected a cabbin and single barn, and about 40 acres cleared. The property of Samuel Beatty, at the suit of John O'Hern, and to be sold by me,

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 11th day of November next, to wit:—

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said borough, No 301, bounded north-eastwardly by Fourth street, south-eastwardly by Grant street, south-westwardly by Third street, and north-westwardly by lot No. 302. containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 169 feet or thereabouts, on which is erected a two story frame house. Taken in execution as the property of *James M'Faul*, deceased, at the suits of Hugh Kelly for the use of John B Peters, who has assigned to John M'Donald Jr John Darragh, Esq. John M'Donald, Jr. and Anthony Beelen, and to be sold by me.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th day of November next, the following property, to wit:

A certain Tract of Land, called "St Matthew," situate on the north west side of the Ohio, in the county of Westmoreland (now the county of Allegheny) in the third district of donation land, No. 139, beginning at a post on the bank of said river, thence by lot No. 138. north 291 perches to a post, thence by lot No. 134. east 163 perches to a post, thence by Samuel Nicholson's district south 364 perches to a chesnut oak on the bank of said river, thence down the same 177 perches to the place of beginning, containing 310 acres, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances; the property of *David Duff*, at the suit of James Duff, assignee of John Smith, who was assignee of William Henderson.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*
Pittsburgh, October 7, 1811

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th day of November next, the following property, to wit:

One lot or piece of ground, situate in Elizabeth town, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, numbered in the plan of said town 16, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 120 feet, on which is erected a house one and an half story high, and a number of fruit trees planted.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of said town, No 38, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 120 feet, adjoining William M'Call, and under good fence.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of said town, No. 14, on Third street, and adjoining John Scott, containing 60 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, situate in said town, and marked in the plan No. 17, containing 60 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth, adjoining John Slaughter. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Aaron Sutton and Christopher Doughty, at the suit of John Wilson.

And, by virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, will be sold at the same time and place, a certain piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, beginning at a stake now the corner of the lot of William M'Gowan, on Liberty street, and running by the same 12 1-2 feet to a stake of lot No. 8, thence along said street 42 1-2 feet to the corner of Strawberry alley, thence along the same to Church alley, thence along the same to where it meets with Robert Campbell's corner, being the residue of lots Nos. 6, 7 and 8, be the same more or less, lot No. 9, beginning at the distance of 63 feet from Strawberry alley, and running 23 feet to an alley three feet wide, thence along said alley 30 feet to the place of beginning, being part of lot No 9, on which is built a two story frame dwelling house, smith shop, etc. subject to 75 dollars yearly ground rent; the property of Jacob Gossin, at the suit of William Woods, for the use of Peter Magnier and James Riddle.

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in M'Kee's Port, bounded by Third street, Blackberry alley, Poplar alley, and lot No. 198, numbered in the plan of said town 194, containing on Third street 55 feet, and extending back 140 feet, on which is erected a frame house, about 16 by 14 feet; taken in execution as the property of Robert M'Kee, at the suit of John Irwin.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, October 14, 1811.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

THE CHRISTIAN.

THE mind of man can scarcly contemplate a subject more stupendously sublime than the frame, the variety, and the government of the material creation. The Sun rising in his strength, and shedding light and life through attending worlds; the Moon going forth in her brightness, and all the Stars rejoicing in her train; the planets obeying invariable laws and wheeling their ceaseless and unshaken round, present a scene for wonder and speculation, almost sufficient to overwhelm every mental faculty. But when we turn our attention from the material to the intellectual creation; when the mind considers its own mighty capacities, the conquest over matter which it has already made, and which it may still go on to atchieve; when it considers that it can measure the magnitude and power of the Sun, explain the cause of the changes and wanderings of the Moon, and calculate the laws which bind the reluctant planets in their course, wonder is lost in astonishment, and speculation, arrested in its adventurous career, is compelled to acknowledge that it is infinitely more difficult to explore and comprehend the secrets of the intellectual than of the material world.—Imagination, pluming her strongest pinions, the film purified from her eyes by religion, and her flight aided by faith and hope, cannot rise sufficiently high to form any adequate ideas of that *thrice incomprehensible* GOD, who from nothing called into existence a being so exalted and inscrutable. But though the material and intellectual world afford a fund of sublime contemplation, which may almost satiate the desire of the most ardent curiosity, the grand scheme of redemption through the only begotten Son of God; the descent of the Deity himself from his eternal throne to assume a human nature; to offer up a propitiatory sacrifice to satisfy his own justice, reconcile man to his offended Creator, and to publish the fact, that he is not a creature limitted in his existence to the narrow period of this evanescent life, but destined to suffer or enjoy, to think or to act, thro' the ages of eternity, open a new prospect to the eye of reason, surpassing all that the material world can present, or the mind can conceive. The result of the counsels of the Godhead is displayed before an admiring universe.—Angels inquire into the causes of this result, but they are hidden from their view. The plan is too profound for even their comprehension, & singing praises before the throne of the Majesty on High, they contemplate, they wonder, and they adore. How much more, then, ought man, for whom this work was planned and performed; for whom his Saviour was born, and suffered, and died, and rose; for whom a mansion of bliss is by this means prepared beyond death and the grave; how much more ought man to dwell with enrapturing delight, upon this sublime mystery, and adore the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of God. Though he cannot hope now to know the causes which lead to this mighty event, he may here behold the boundless benevolence of his Creator; the way in which the inscrutable scheme was carried into effect, and the consequences which must result from it clearly explained. The history of the human race is only a record of the various events by which it was introduced, and the consequences by which it has been followed. To use the language of an elegant writer—

"Here the Almighty made bare his holy arm, and put forth all his strength. The introduction of this religion was the object of all the dispensations of the Deity upon earth. This is the centre in which terminates every line in the great circle of Providence. If one nation was victorious and another put under the yoke; if war was commissioned to ravage and lay desolate the earth, or peace to make the joyful inhabitants to sing beneath the vine; if kings were crowned, or were dethroned; if empires rose or fell, all was preparatory and subservient to this grand event. The monarchies which prevailed in the world, whether Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, or Roman, were erected as introductory to the Messiah; whose kingdom was to be without bounds, and whose reign was to be without end. That great image which the Monarch of the East beheld in his dream, whose head was of gold, whose breast was of silver, whose thighs were of brass, and whose feet were of iron was set up by Providence, to prepare the way for the stone which was cut out without hands, which was destined to smite the image, become a great mountain, and fill the whole earth.—All events, whether prosperous or adverse—whether malignant or benign, have co-operated towards the advancement of our religion. Saints have established it by their lives; martyrs have confirmed it, by their deaths; hypocrites have added strength to it, by their dissimulation; tyrants have purified it, by their persecutions; infidels have corroborated it, by their opposition; the arrows of its enemies have served for its protection; the resistance which it has met from the combined wit and genius and malice of mankind, have brought forth those illustrious and immortal defences, which establish its truth upon the basis of demonstration.

"Shall we not, then, reckon ourselves eternally indebted to the infinite goodness of GOD, and stir up all that is within us to bless his holy name?—saying, in the language of true fervour of spirit—"We will praise thee, O "God! we will praise thee with our "whole heart!—Our lives shall be thy "sacrifice!—We will adore thee in "death, and through eternity!"

FROM THE GLEANER.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

THAT'S MUSIC.

"Music is the science of sounds," we are told, by that crabbed looking old fellow, whose conversation was music to Boswell and Mrs. Thrale; but what sort of sound he does not tell us. It is no matter; there is no disputing about tastes; and the sound that would be music to one ear, perhaps to another would be more grating than the creaking of a waggon wheel.

The sportsman thinks no music equals that of his hounds, when they open in full cry. The citizen believes that no music can excel the harmony of the band. A huntsman invited a city friend out to his country residence, to a fox hunt. The morning came, and the friends rode out together. As they ascended the hill the voice of the dogs broke on their ear. The huntsman in an exstacy of delight, exclaimed,—'hark, my dear fellow, do you hear that music?' The citizen listened:—'Music,' cried he; 'no—I don't hear a note of it, the cursed dogs raise such a yell'

In return for the visit, the countryman waited on his friend in the city, who took him to the theatre; the curtain had not yet risen, and the band from the orchestra struck up 'The battle of Prague,' in full chorus. Enraptured at the sound, 'listen my friend' said the cit, 'did you ever hear such heavenly strains.'—'I can't hear them for my life,' cried the countrymen—'those noisy fellows in the cellar make such a racket.'

But to old Robert. I will tell you what is music.—To rise as the morning 'peeps through the golden windows of the east,' and to hear the hammer of industry resounding through the village.

To walk up the bank to the cabin of the old blind soldier, and to hear him say, 'I fought for my country when I was young, and now though I am old and blind, I am comfortable, for my countrymen are not ungrateful—they remember me this cold and inclement season,' that would be music.

Ye who are favoured with plenty—ye who are blest in your 'basket and store,' now while the cold winds of winter blows so cheerlessly around us, forget not the poor, but by your charities awaken the smile of gladness and gratitude in the houses of the children of want. Then will your consciences tell you *well done*, and oh! that will be delightful music.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Points of resemblance between Fabius Maximus and Washington.

ACCORDING to Plutarch, Fabius Maximus, who rescued the Roman republic from the arms of Hannibal, was very remarkable, from a boy, for mildness and gravity, composedness of demeanor, caution, and self-command.—Yet his cautiousness was prudence, his composedness was owing to the solidity of his parts, and he had in his nature an immoveable firmness, a magnanimity and lion-like courage. He was rather reserved than loquacious. In his language, whether oral or written, there was nothing of affectation, no empty plausible elegance, but it was full of that good sense which was peculiar to him, and had a remarkable sententious force and depth.

One of the most conspicuous traits in the character of Fabius, was his immoveable resolution to do his duty to his country without regard to personal consequences. Nothing could divert him from his purpose; neither clamors and reproaches on the one hand, nor popular applause on the other, had the least power to turn him from the course which he thought was most conducive to the public weal. Being told by his friends that his cautiousness in conducting the war had exposed him to ridicule and to strong suspicions of cowardice, and at the same time being advised by them to wipe off the aspersions that were cast upon him, by risking a battle, he replied—"In that case, I should be of a more dastarely spirit than they represent me, if, through fear of insults and reproaches, I should depart from my own resolution. But to fear for my country is not a disagreeable fear. That man is unworthy of such a command as this, who shrinks under calumnies and slanders, and complies with the humours of those whom he ought to govern and whose folly and rashness it is his duty to restrain."

Our illustrious Washington has been often compared to Fabius, as well by foreigners as by native Americans.—The points of similitude in their characters are strikingly evident, and too numerous for me to point out here.—I will now mention only one; Washington, exactly in the manner of Fabius, was always inflexibly bent on doing what he thought to be for the public advantage, without regarding either the reproaches or applauses of the moment. This noble elevation of mind he manifested in manifold instances, both as General of the American Armies, and as President of the United States.

Not to go, however, into any detail of particulars in proof of this point, let the following extract speak for itself.—It is a copy of a part of a letter, written by President Washington to Col. Humphreys, June 12, 1796, at a time when the Philadelphia Aurora, the Boston Chronicle, and other prints of the same stamp, were denouncing him in the most opprobrious terms for giving his signature to Jay's treaty. The extract is as follows:

"From the office of state you will receive every thing that relates to public concerns; and the gazettes, which I presume will accompany the despatches, will give you a pretty good idea of the state of politics and parties in this country; and will shew you at the same time, (if Bache's Aurora is among them) in what manner I am attacked for persevering steadily in such measures as to me appear necessary to preserve us (during the conflicts of the belligerent powers) in a state of tranquility. But these attacks, unjust and unpleasant as they are, will occasion no change in my conduct; nor will they produce any other effect in my mind than to increase the solicitude that has long since taken fast hold of my breast, to enjoy, in the shades of retirement, the consolation of believing that I have rendered my country every service to which my abilities were competent—not from pecuniary or ambitious motives, not from a desire to provide for any one further than their intrinsic merit entitled them to; and surely not with a view of bringing my own relations into office. Malignity therefore may dart its shafts; but no earthly power can deprive me of the consolation of knowing, that I have not, in the whole course of my administration, however numerous they have been, committed an intentional error"——Happy the commonwealth, whose leading men, like the Roman, and the American Fabius, know no other act of acquiring fame than that of deserving it,

HISTORICUS.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, October 25.

The arrival of the fast sailing ship Trident, Capt. Foreman, has put the Editor of the New York Gazette in possession of London papers to the evening of the 24th ult. almost a month later than our former advices. The Extracts which follow, compromise all that is interesting.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

GALLANT ACTION,

And capture of one of the enemys large Praams,

In the presence of Bonaparte.

The cause of the incessant firing on the French coast, is now ascertained to be an engagement between the Naid, three sloops and a cutter, and seven large French prams, each as large as a frigate, 11 gun brigs, and other small craft 27 in all. The following letter gives an account of the engagement:—We took the port Admiral in his Praam but he afterwards ran off. However, we took another and brought her away Bonaparte saw the engagement—he was in a boat with Marshal Ney.

DOVER, Sept. 22—The Naiad frigate has just anchored a breast of the Castle, with one of the large Boulogne praams, with French colours under the British, which she took after a severe action, the praam appears a very long low ship and they say has heavy metal, her foremast stands very far forward, and her mizen mast very far abaft. She appears as long as a frigate, and does not appear to much damaged in her sail and rigging. Bonaparte was present is said. The flotilla 70 sail strong was out the first day, and Bonaparte enraged to see the frigate behave so cool and determined, sent out six praams to take the Naiad, and this was the cause of the terrible firing that we have heard here. Lord Temple is gone off to the frigate to learn particu-

lars. Bonaparte's being present will make this action memorable.'

Extract of another letter.

" During the latter part of the ent gagement, the French Admiral, and he rest of his fleet made towards the harbour of Boulogne, which so enraded his Imperial majesty, that he ortered the guns of the batteries to be turned on the invincible flotilla to drive them to sea again, but had no effect; for as the French Commodore said, " Their master sent them out to fight men, but they found devils"

Deal, Sept. 22. The praam which was at anchor off Dover this morning, was one of the seven sail of do. and 11 sail of brigs and schooners, 27 in the whole, which were sent out to take the Naiad; and so confident were they of success, that they brought a pilot to convey the frigate to Havre de Grace or Cherbourgh. The engagement the first day was at long shots, but the second day these vessels being selected were sent out, three shots were fired from the French batteries, is is said by Bonaparte himself at his own vessels to make them engage closer, when the French Admiral, seconded by the large praam, came very close; but having lost a number of men; his fire was silenced, and his colours hauled down, the capt. of the praam taken, gallantly run down between the Naiad and the French Admiral and either by design or accident boarded the frigate, she being filled with soldiers picked men, under a most galling fire of musketry, attempted to carry the Naiad by boarding but being repulsed, she was boarded in her turn and taken; the French Admiral who had commenced firing again, silenced and struck, but owing to the praam being lashed fast to the Naid, he effected his escape. She has 20 long brass guns, 33 pounders, cast to throw shot further than any other ordnance, and a crew of 300 men, sailors and soldiers; it is a very long low vessel draws but little water, and is ugly looking. The French own to have seven killed and wounded—the loss of the others is not yet ascertained. The French must have suffered very severely; and the upper works of the Admiral were shot clear away, and several others much damaged. Bonaparte, who was on shore at first in the batteries, was afterwards rowing about in a long new boat, painted green. The firing was the most tremendous which has been heard along shore for some years past.

Five o'clock A. M The Naiad frigate has just arrived, and brought in a French praam of 20 guns. The particulars of the French flotilla off Boulongne has not yet transpired, but from account of some of the men, there are said to be 17 of the Naiad's crew wounded, and the first lieutenant of the Castilian reported to be killed. This accounts for the heavy firing heard off the French coasts. It is confidently reported, that Bonaparte and Admiral de-Winter were on board of the vessels when the attack was commenced---but prudently got on shore.

The letters from Lord Wellington which were received by government this day, are dated to the 4th, at Fuente Guinaldo. The allied armies had not made any important moment. It appears that the French army of the North, which had induced to retire from Gallicle by the Spanish General Abadia, have moved in the direction of Validolid. It seems to have had an intention to proceed towards Ciudad Rodrigo.

Lisbon, Sept. 10. Marmont has sent his heavy baggage and artillery towards Castille. Our battering train, which went from Oporto, is expected to arrive at the scene of action to day (10th) The enemy has removed his sick, and some heavy baggage, from Salamanca into the interior The 3d dragoons marched this week.

We received some more Paris papers this morning, from which we have extracted several naval articles. Naval manoeuvering is now the order of the day at Toulon, Cherborg, Havre and Boulongue The manoeuvres at the latter port have rather been unfortunate for the enemy, as our readers know Our squadron continued of Toulon the beginning of this month, and vice Admiral Emerian takes special care not to manoeuvre too near it.

A very brilliant affair has been atchieved by the Thames frigate and Cephalus sloop, having taken from under the batteries near the coast of Naples 11 gun boats, one armed felucca, and 14 merchant vessels, without the loss of a man.

The Helligoland Mail brings an account that war is spoken of on the continent between Russia and France, and it is expected that the French will attack Prussia early this winter.

The French troops that were on the coast marched into the interior of Germany. The conscription is enforced with great severity in Germany. The condition of all ranks of men is deplorable.

Two Anholt Mails arrived this morning, an one from Heligoland. The former have brought nothing but a continuation of the internal details from Turkey. Nothing new has happened since the Russians crossed the Danube.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 8th.

Arrived at New York the fast sailing ship Trident, from Greenock—and the ship Maria Peun, 34 days from Liverpool. By these opportunities the Editor of the Register was put in possession of files of several of the London papers, containing the following articles.

The U. S. frigate Constitution landed Joel Barlow at Cherbourgh on the 16th of September, and arrived off Dover on the 20th, and sailed immediately for the Texel, with the remittance of the interest upon American funds.

Two American messengers with dispatches, arrived at Dartmoth from Morlaix on the 13th ult. Two other Americans and a French general's wife, were passengers in the cartel,

Mr. Badger sailed from Plymouth in the Collingwood cartel on the 14th ult. with dispatches from Mr. Smith, at London, to Mr. Barlow at Paris.

From the British Agricultural Report, in September last, it appears that wheats in most districts, have suffered very considerably, from mildew. The beans have suffered from the same cause, as well as barley and oats. It is supposed that none of the crops will yield two thirds of an average produce. Markets had risen in many places.

It appears that Bonaparte had relaxed in his restrictions on British commerce.—Several vessels under French sanction, arrived in England the beginning of September, from Ostend with cargoes, and others were expected.

An article from St. Petersbugh of the 17th August, says, " The counsellor of state, M. de Dashkoff, charge des affairs, and consul general from Russia to America, has been named minister plenipotentiary to the Congress of the United States.

Some of the London papers of the 4th and 5th of Sept. stated, that an order in Council was signed at the cabinet meeting on the preceding Friday, prohibiting American vessels entering British ports, except, such as were lan ded with flour and wheat, and providing that they should carry back cargoes the produce of England. This report accasioned considerable agitation and stocks declined. But the ministerial papers of the 8th contradict the above statement, and say the report of the retaliatory measures against the United States is " absolutely false."

LONDON.

Sept. 19th. By Paris papers which have been received to the 11th inst. we learn that on the 6th, Bonaparte, had reached Compiegne, on his way to Antwerp. The Bolougne flotilla has once more become, in France, an object of attention, and Marshal Ney, who now commands the French troops on the coast has had the honour at the head of the flotilla, to chase and cannonade two British gun-brigs!

London, Sept 6. Letters were yesterday received from on board the Constitution American Frigate, which communicates intelligence of that ships arrival off Plymouth on the 2d inst. from the Chesapeake. She landed an American messenger with dispatches for the charge d'affairs of that country in London; but it was not her intention at present to come into port, being previously bound to France and Holland—to the former country with dispatches, as also with the person of Mr. Joel Barlow, the envoy from America to France; of Mr. Warden as consul at Paris; Mr. Lee, as consul at Bordeaux; and to Holland, and a certain number of dollars for the payment to the Dutch of the dividends due to them from the stock they hold in the American funds. After the frigate has performed these services, she is expected to return to Portsmouth without delay, to take back, dispatches from England to America.

As the Constitution will also convey home dispatches to the government of the U. States from the American charge des affaires in France, Mr. Madison will in all probability, be prepared by the meeting of Congress with all the necessary information from the belligerents whereon that body may ground its future proceedings.

Sept. 7. A gentleman lately arrin this country from France, states, that Bonaparte has already collected in his coffers, an immense sum in specie—of which, British guineas are known to form a considerable part.

The general opinion is in Paris, that this provision has been made for the approaching campaign against Russia.

Sept. 10.—Bonaparte has issued a decree relative to Frenchmen in foreign countries. They cannot be naturalized in foreign countries without his authority; their children are to be considered as allens Frenchmen naturalized abroad without his permission, shall incur the loss of their property in France, and shall not be capable of succeeding to property in France. The above regulations are prospective—those who have already been naturalized abroad are to have their naturalization confirmed within a period prescribed. No Frenchman can enter the service of foreign power without permission, and even then is not allowed to bear arms against France, and must leave the service should that foreign power go to war with France. They cannot be accredited while in the service of a foreign power without permission; they are to be considered as having borne arms against France.

The vessel that conveyed the French papers, received last night to England also brought a French licence in the new form, resembling those obtained on Saturday, omitting the clause requiring the export of French commodities to a value equal to the cargo imported, and allowing besides the introduction of 30 tons of Coffee into the French dominions, on the payment of the duties imposed by the tariff of the 5th of August, 1810. The latter indulgence is not allowed in any prece ding licences received.

A contribution has been required by Bonaparte of the merchants of Dantzic, to the amount of 500 ,000 guilders. This proposed exaction produced a remonstrance; in which they stated their total inability to discharge the sum required but in which they also represented, that they could raise a proportion of the amount, and as a return they solicited that Dantzic should be restored to the priviledge of a free port. In consequence of that application, such immunities were conceded, and the demand for the contributions was reduced to one third of the original amount.

Thh Journal du Commerce of the 30th ult. contains the following paragraph with regard to this country:

" To the consternation which the king's malady diffuses in England, is joined at this moment, the distreses of the British nation. The inhabitants are putting up prayers for peace—but they can no longer conceal from themselves, that peace is not to be made but on conditions which it shall please France to dictate—The king's recovery is quite despeared of—it is even reported this evening, that an account of his death has been received"

The Little Belt Sloop of war is arrived at Deptford, at which place she is to undergo a thorough repair. Captain Bingham has had several interviews with the Board of Admiralty and the Secretary of State, relative to his engagement with the President.

September 20.

The German papers furnish us with some details of the state of the war on the banks of the Danube, where the Turks appear to have retrieved their fortune, and to remain unmolested masters of the right bank of the river.

Bonaparte is said, in an article from Koningsburgh, by way of Gottenburgh, to have demanded of the king of Prussia, the surrender of Silesia, or of the fortresses of Colberg and Grandentz. The demand was instantly and indignantly rejected; his Prussian Majesty replying, that he would sooner risk the consequence of a war, unequal as the contest must now be, than give up Silesia, or his last strong holds. Couriers were, it is added, immediately sent off to Petersburgh, and to the Russian General on the Polish frontiers, who had in consequence advanced with his army to co-operate with the Prussian troops. The king of Prussia at the same time conferred the chief command of his army on General Blucher, who distinguished himself so eminently in the last war. This able General immediately issued orders to collect the Prussian army, strengthened Colberg and Grandentz, and enabled them to stand a long siege, while with the rest of the troops, he fell back towards the Russian army, in order to effect a junction with it more speedily.

Several letters are in town from Prussia, but they merely refer in obscure terms to some important change in the posture of affairs.—A letter, dated the 6th inst. from Wingo Sound, only says, that " the reports from Prussia are various and contradictory."

We are by no means prepared to say that this intelligence is not true; but the last French papers certainly did not induce us to expect any rupture between Prussia and France.—And indeed in one of them of the latest date, there is the following article from Berlin:—" The manner in which the government has afforded succours to the different parts of the kingdom, has given great satisfaction, and has been attended with the most beneficial effects. This is the more visible in Silesia, and the Silesian bonds are now at 37 1-2 per cent." This article is no proof certainly that the intelligence from Koningsburgh in unfounded. But we quote it merely to shew, that the Paris papers were not prepared for any hostile tone between the French and Prussian governments. We are most anxious for the next arrivals from Prussia. If Bonaparte has indeed made such a demand, war in the North is certain. It is reported that he delayed doing any thing that should evince a determination to go to war, till the season had arrived when our fleet would be under the necessity of quitting the Baltic. But we have already supplied Russia with various articles, of which she stood most in need for warlike operations, such as powder, ball, lead, &c.

September 24.

Report of the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo.

The admiralty have received the following important extract from the journal of the Express packet, from Gibraltar to England.

" Aug. 30, 1811.—Lat. 36, 34, N long 8, 9, W. Cape St. Vincent N. N. W. distant 2 leagues; at 4 P. M spoke his majesty's ship Seaflower, out two days from Lisbon, having a transport under convoy bound to Cadiz; Lieut. Stewart informed me, that Lord Wellington had attacked and carried Ciudad Rodrigo."

Gottenburgh, Sept. 4.—It seems that Bonaparte will allow no letters for Gottenburgh to be received from France until some restrictions be enforced, respecting the communications with Britain; and a person is now on his way from Stockholm ostensibly for this purpose; yet it will be only in appearance, as things will go on as usual.

A letter from Carlsham mentions, that advices is received there from Hanno Bay, of the arrival of a cartel with intelligence from Russia of a reconciliation with Britain, and that four vessels richly laden (perhaps the ships with ammunition) had sailed for the Eastern Baltic.

A letter from Prussia states, that the king has positively refused to give up Colberg and Koningsberg, possession of which was demanded by Bonaparte.

Translated, for the Freeman's Journal.

Valencia de Alcantara, Aug. 30.

The Anglo-Portuguese army has departed for Castile, and occupies a line along the left of the Agueda, to the number of 4000 men. Lord Wellington had fixed his head-quarters in the vicinity of Ciudad Rodrigo. His advanced posts extend as far as Tamames, and has thus cut off the communication with Ciudad Rodrigo.—The garrison in that place consists of 1500 men, and are short of provisions.

It appears that Marmont had evacuated Placentia, and Gen. Foy, Truxillo. It is a fact that on the 19th, brigadier Morillo had set out for that place; the cavalry of the count de Penne had gone before him. This being the case, Foy must have marched to Almerez, and there are no enemies between the Guadiana and the Tagus.

The garrison of Badajoz is composed of 3000 men, amongst whom are vast numbers of sick, and a great many die daily. The troops are discontented at being kept on half allowance, and have not received pay for many months. The number of the enemy which remain on the left of Guadiana amount to 5000 men.

We have letters from Corunna up to the 3d instant, which state, that an English frigate had sailed from that port, with arms and ammunition for the seventh army. It is reported that the sixth army has occupied Benavente and that the enemy had evacuated Leon.

Cadiz, Sept. 10.

By several letters received from Catalonia, we learn, that general Lacy had entered the French territory, and that part of the French force that besieged Figueras, had gone in pursuit of him, which had weakened the enemy very much.

Brigadier Don Francisco Rovira, taking advantage of this circumstance, introduced provisions and other necessaries into the important fortress of Figueras, and brought out the prisoners and a quantity of arms.

We have likewise been informed that lieutenant colonel Don Joseph Marso had obtained many advantages over the enemy, and that he now occupies Montserrat, which was abandoned by our troops at the time of the capture of Tarragona.

The third army in consequence of the late events which have occurred, had retired into Murcia, occupying the positions of Palmar, Alcantarilla, and La Anora, covering that city. They write under date of the 17th of last month, that according to the state of affairs, and the dispositions that were taking, it was believed the army would be put in movement, and was to march again against the kingdom of Grenada.

SALEM, *October* 25.

Captain James Mansfield, who yesterday arrived here from Lisbon, informs us, that he considers that place as perfectly secure from any efforts of the French—The British, he says, are constantly receiving reinforcements; and nothing can exceed the spirit of the Portuguese, who feel a full confidence in their ability to defend themselves against the French, and who appear determined to die, rather than submit to conquest.

FROM THE BALTICK.

From the Boston Repertory, October 25.

The ship Arno, Marchant, arrived in this port yesterday, in the remarkable short passage of 29 days from Elsineur, 52 days from Petersburgh

The prediction of glorious consequences which were to result from the influence of our new minister at Copenhagen, like all prophecies of good from the hands of Bonaparte or his allies, turn out totally fallacious. It will be seen by our ship news, that the Danes war upon flag with as much zeal as ever; and French privateers spare nothing they can touch. They profess to act under orders to carry in all American vessels with colonial produce on board; and say they are instructed to consider *cotton*, colonial produce, wherever it may have been raised.

The Danes continue to interdict British commerce, under every form, and there was no expectation of auy relaxation in its favour.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *November* 8, 1811.

From the Frankfort (Ken.) Argus, October 30.

VOLUNTEERS.

We are now enabled to state the number of men who have volunteered their services from Shelby and Jefferson counties. General Wells had no more than 34 men, and Col. Owen 8, making 41 in the whole. A number who had volunteered, refused to march without orders from the Governor, who it seems, had no authority to act. This small body had reached the army ere this. If men are wanting for this expedition, they must be ordered out in the regular way.

Extract of a letter from Col. John M. Scott, to the Editor of the Frankfort Argus, dated Vincennes, October 23, 1811.

" Since my arrival at this place, I have had only one letter from the Governor, and in that, he barely mentioned that a party of the Delaware chiefs had gone to the Prophet's town—their object to prevent war, and to persuade him to accede to the Governor's propositions.—They had not returned, I was informed, on Saturday last. It appears to be the general opinion, that there is a division among the Indians, relative to war measures; though the Prophet is for it, and a majority of his adherents, joined by the whole Kickapoo tribe. Their attack upon the sentinels, and wounding one of the regular soldiers, was done, no doubt, to shut the door of accommodation, and to bring on the war, and thereby compel an union among themselves for the common security.

" The Governor will not give up the point; he will bring them to his own measures, either by fair means, or hard knocks—they may have their choice; it would not do to relinquish the object now—the Prophet would grow insolent beyond measure. As soon as the Kentucky volunteers join, we shall hear of decisive measures immediately—no more temporizing—they must be brought to a sense of their duty; and nothing but a good drubbing in my opinion, will have the effect.

" Laprouzier, whose speech you gave us some weeks ago in your paper, has changed his tone, and says, he was deceived by the prophet—thinks him a bad man, and to shew his sincerity, has removed his people, women and children, near to the governor's encampment, and claims the protection of the United States.

" The Wabash is rising, and has been for three days past; this will enable the contractors to bring forward supplies for the army, which were likely to fail: the governor has been detained some time for the necessary deposits of provision:—There are about 1,100 men under his command, including militia and regulars. Col. Daviess is a very active and vigilant officer. When the fight begins, we calculate that he will do wonders, or be killed—he is all for glory, and I suppose would not miss the chance of a fight on any account.

On Monday last, (20th of Sept.) arrived in town, Mr Samuel Jack, in seven weeks from Ireland. Mr. Jack left town about twenty months since, to travel for the benefit of his health, then so reduced that his return was despaired of; he has since visited Great Britain and Ireland, and appears to be perfectly reinstated in health.

He brings Dublin papers to the 20th August, which are filled with details of catholick meetings, resolutions, and petitions for redress of greivances in which, altho' the agents of the government have issued proclamations against them, they are countenanced by the protestants and most of the nobility. The prince regent is represented to be altogether favourable to the wishes of the catholicks, and only to wait an extension of his power to realize his favours to them. The intelligence from England and the seat of war, in these papers, is not so late as that through other channels.

Two thirds of the people of the three Kingdoms are in deep mourning, on account of the Kings indisposition. The terms of most of the Irish leases depends upon his life.

A war with America would be very unpopular in England, notwithstanding the vapouring of the newspapers, which appear to have even less power to declare war than the " Aurora," of this country though quite as willing.

Greensburgh Gaz.

Treasury of Virginia Robbed!

The treasury of this commonwealth which has been for several years past temporarily kept during the warm season of the year in a large committee room, in the the second story of the capitol, was broken into between the hours of 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon and nine the next mor-

ing, and about seventeen thousand ollars in bank notes taken therefrom. appears that the villain who must ve been well acquainted with the ace, made his way into the room hich was securely locked) from adjoining staircase, by breaking way the laths and plastering. The otes were taken from an iron chest, e key of which had been left in the om in a situation not likely to have en found by a person not in the bit of frequently visiting the office. consi erable sum in specie, and a umber of checks remained untouch- —Richmond Enqu.

xtract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Richmond to another in Philadelphia, dated Richmond, Octo. 19, 1811.

"We have it reported here to day om the best *authority*, that Mr. Maison declared a few day ago at Montelier that the last despatches from ngland contained propositions of so vourable nature, that they ought to accepted and he had no doubt our fferences with England would in a ort time be amicably adjusted."

Many persons have never seen the aturalization of Mr. Madison as a rench subject. We therefore copy for our readers, into to-day's pa r. Citizen Genet, now the worthy ocate and idol of the democratic y, informed the public, about three rs ago, that he conveyed to the rench government the answer of our esident, couched in such terms of rtial pleasure and satisfaction, as to ent for a moment the attention of desperre from his sanguinary me- ations. Of the value of gifts and mpliments from such a quarter, a e certificate may be made, after rusing the sequel of the extract.— ost men will concur with us in pre- ring an adoption by the Shawanese any other tribe of natural savages, that of the monsters, whose flattery much elated poor Madison.—*Balt. ed. Rep.*

From the Palladium.

At a sitting of the National assembly France, on the 25th of August 1792. Several people appeared at the bar, e of whom, M. Chemer, thus adressed the assembly:

"Legislators! at a moment when National Convention is about to raise e French Constitution to the level the declaration of rights, all those ho, in different countries of the orld have enlightened mankind, and ntributed toward the progress of li- rty, ought to be considered as allies the French people. This alliance *ust* strengthen by a glorious a- option. When Rome became free, mistress of the world—had subju- ed all the thrones of the universe, gs solicited the honour of being ed to the dignity of Roman citi ns. It is not tyrants that we pro- se to adopt in the name of the French ople, but *bold philosophers* who have pped the foundation of tyranny.— ecree to virtuous talents and love of erty, an *illustrious and worthy re- rd*, and let the benefactors of man- nd be *declared French citizens.*— mong those benefactors, we ought rticularly to distinguish those whose lightened writings have tended to ocure liberty to America and to rance. PAINE, the immortal author Common Sense, and of that excel- t work, The Rights of Man—MA- ISON, who has explained with great pth the system of reason—Doctor IESTLEY, who has acquired as much ory by his misfortunes, as by his rtue and his genius—MACKINTOLH, *ho has* with the greatest eloquence d strength of reasoning refuted the plications of Mr. Burke against French revolution—PYTALLOZY, RACHOWSKI, and others, have no ain contributed to diffuse light over globe, and do honor to the present neration."

Referred to a committee. Re- rted and agreed to.

"France declares them to be her ildren, since they are those of liber-

"M. Jean de Brie, presented the lowing proposal for destroying the gs and generals who are now light- against the liberty of France.— requested permission to raise a y of 1200 volunteers, who shall d themselves by an oath to go and ck individually and collectively, *by every possible means*, the kings generals now at war with France. ese tyrannicides to be called *(les ze Cents)* the "Twelve Hundred," be armed with poignards and pis- s."

This plan was decreed, and the embly were going to settle the pay these desperadoes, when Messrs. rniaux, Masurier, and Sers, re- sted that it might be sent to a mittee for reconsideration, as such measure would induce the enemy to ke reprisals, and consequently give e to a war of the most horrid kind. After a long debate, the plan was erred to a committee."

The ship Plato, has arrived at Sa- in 60 days from the River Plate. Montevideans still attempted to ade the Ports of Buenos-Ayres and Eusenda, but with a very weak force.

FROM THE VIRGINIA PATRIOT.

To James Madison, Esq. President of the United States.

SIR,

I have for some time past stood as a silent spectator, with a most solemn dread on my mind, for the wretched state our once happy country is now reduced to. I now think it is the duty of every friend to his country to cry aloud and lift up his voice like a trumpet, in order to shew you how you have, by your weak administration, ruined our country. First, you and your predecessor, by your cursed embargo; secondly, by your non-intercourse and non-importation laws; and lastly, by your partiality towards France, and your inveteracy against England, which must plainly appear obvious to every candid mind, be his politics what they may—that it really has been the case, throughout the whole of your administration. View the situation of your neighbours who once obtained their wealth by the culture of tobacco, wheat, hemp, etc.

Tobacco and hemp at this time is scarcely named in the market; and wheat is so low that it will not bear the carriage any considerable distance, and a number of the best manufacturing mills on the west side of the mountains at this time are standing idle, because the manufacturing and carriage of the flour will not quit cost;—whilst many other worthy citizens have large crops of tobacco lying in their warehouse, for which they cannot get two dollars per hundred. Pray, sir, take a serious view of these things, and pause on them. Remember, sir, you are receiving 63 dollars, 49 cents and 3 mills per day; then ask yourself this question—What have I done for my country to deserve this salary? and when you are thus fairly weighed in the balance, you will be found wanting both in wisdom, energy and firmness. Let me entreat you to make a bold stand as becomes the chief magistrate of a great empire, and never dread the frowns of Bonaparte, or court his smiles. The affair between you and your late secretary Smith has filled the minds of many well disposed citizens with very strong suspicions *that there is something rotten in the executive department.* Then let the world be no longer tantalized with the old tale that you are desirous of concluding an honorable peace with the British nation. But let it appear publicly by authenticated documents what you wish to do—and what you are willing to do—and let not your public transactions be wrapped in mystery and enveloped in darkness and ambiguity, as I anticipate your message to Congress will be. Sir, take these few hints in time, it may do you and your country some good before the storm which is gathering rages with greater fury. The vulgar proverb saith, "it is too late to repent when the d——l is come."

A FRIEND.

An extraordinary preservation.—The Wonderful Magazine itself, among all its real or fictitious tales, contains nothing to surpass the fact before us. All the newspapers have contained an account of the misfortune that befel the Norwalk Packet, the Slow and Easy, in the gale on Sunday last. She was upset in the Sound, and the crew, with thirteen passengers, only saved themselves by clinging to the vessel and rigging, untill they were taken off by the generous exertions of Capt. Earl, of the Packet Fame, belonging to Newport (R. I.) who went to their relief and afforded it at the hazard of his own life. One passenger, however, a Mr. Samuel Waring, was not to be found among those who had sustained themselves on the wreck, and the supposition was that he had been drowned in the cabin. The Packet drifted on the Long-Island shore, opposite Fairfield, and the next day a number of people went down to the beach to secure her.—When she was righted, behold! there was Samuel Waring, alive and well, incredible as it may seem, and highly rejoiced you may be sure to find himself once more in the land of the living.

It happened that he was lying in a birth to the windward when the packet overset. He held on as well as he could, and finding that though the cabin was nearly full of water, it did not quite reach his head, he stuck fast, kicked away the boards from the birth at his feet for air to breathe, and had nothing to do but keep away the rats from eating him alive, until he was taken out the next day.

A greater escape is perhaps not on record.

[*N. York Evening Post.*

DISCOVERY IN ITALY,

The ancient city of Veii, which underwent the ever memorable seige by the Romans in the year of Rome 360, and which was again erected and embellished by the Emperors, being ruined in a furious eruption of the barbarians, it was permitted on the decline of the empire, to remain in its state of dissolution and its reliques covering with rubbish and soil, are now yielding plentiful crops.—M. Georgi, an eminent agriculturist, and owner of the land, had the curiosity to dig into the bosom of the old scite, and on discovering a part of a range of columns at twelve feet below the surface, he employed thirty men to follow out his discovery. The research still continues; they found a most beautiful statue of Tiberius: it is of the heroic size, and in a sitting attitude. The head bears a striking resemblance to the Emperor's medals, and is sublime both in execution and expression; the arms, the knees, the hair, and the drapery, are excellent. It is of Greek marble, and the evident work of a Grecian artist; along with the statue they found a fine bust, supposed to be the head of Lenidas, the Consul, a Phrygian slave, a Caryalides, a beautiful head of Flora, the lower part of the fingers of a Priestess, with a drapery, in the style of the first masters, a Dolium of an immense size, with many capitals of various orders in a good state of preservation. Many greater discoveries are expected to be made by Mr. Georgi, in this interesting branch of antiquarianism.

A Watering Place Story.

That romantic watering place, Seaten Carew, has already been the scene of an adventure as curious as it is laughably.—A gentleman who had arrived in the course of the day, took up his quarters at Mrs. Goldbraith's, the person that keeps the principal lodging house in the village, and where a number of families had previously taken up their abode. On the gentleman retiring for the evening, he was shown into a bed room; but before he had fallen asleep, a lady who had formerly occupied the same chamber, entered it. Unconscious of who was there, she sat down to read and afterwards undressed. The gentleman in the mean time was awake, and showed no disposition either to alarm the lady or to acquaint her with her mistake. On putting out the candle and going into bed, she was, however, *sensibly* surprised with the awkwardnes of her situation.—The gentleman seized his fair victim with the ardour of a legal lover, but was speedily undeceived in his object, by the cool interpidity of our heroine's resistance.—She threatened to alarm the house if he did not desist from his rude embraces, and he reluctantly complied upon condition of having one *quiet* kiss of her fair lips.—The condition was granted; but instead of fulfilling his contract, he bit her lip, and she was then suffered to retreat. Naturally alarmed at being in this state exposed, she intended immediately to leave the house, but, upon the suggestion of Mrs. Goldbraith, that that step would immediately detect her, she consulted her female friends, who all resolved to place a patch on their lips. The gentleman on his arrival the next morning at the breakfast table, found himself completely outwitted, as he could not then fix on any lady, every one seeming to have a sore lip. He in revenge, however, communicated the story to the gentlemen, but such was the effect, contrary to what he intended, that both they and the ladies determined to send him to Coventry, which threat they put into execution at the dinner table, and he was obliged immediately to decamp with mortification and disgrace.

HUMAN HAPPINESS.

As there is no prosperous state of life without its benefits. Ask the great and powerful, if they do not feel the stings of envy and ambition. Enquire of the poor and needy, if they have not tasted the sweets of quiet and contentment. Even under the pains of body, the infidelity of friends, or the misconstructions put upon our laudable actions, our minds (when for some time accustomed to these pleasures) are sensible of the secret flowings of comfort, the present reward of a pious resignation. The evils of this life, like rocks and precipices, appear rugged and barren at a distance: but at our near approach, we find little fruitful spots and refreshing springs mixed with the harshness and deformity of nature.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at the Bookstore of
PATTERSON & HOPKINS,
(Price 75 Cents)
A NARRATIVE
Of the proceedings of the Judicatories of the Reformed Church in North-America, relative to the
REV. DAVID GRAHAM.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 7, 1811. tf

TO PRINTERS.

RANAWAY from the Editor of the Intelligencer, Lancaster, (Penn.) on the evening of Tuesday last, an Apprentice named JAMES DONNELLY, about 14 years of age; has black curly hair, small black eyes, and a peculiar habit of winking; is very talkative and impudent: Had on and took with him, a new roram hat, a cambrick neckcloth, 1 muslin and 1 linen shirt, coattee and trowsers of home-made cotton, striped blue and white, a woolen vest, striped white, yellow and purple, white linen stockings, and coarse shoes, laced up the instep; old olive-coloured velvet jacket and trowsers, and a cross-batred silk handkerchief.

As this lad can do a man's work at setting types, he will probably offer himself to a printer; but it is confidently believed that no one will employ him; and all persons are cautioned against harbouring the runaway.

WM. DICKSON.

October 12, 1811.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, in Pitt township, Allegheny county, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, a small black COW, cropped in the off ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN PORTER.

November 5, 1811.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,
Situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*
The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of
JAMES MORRISON.
Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced keeping a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, for travellers and others, that may favour him with their custom, at his old stand the sign of the *TURK*, corner of Wood and Fifth streets. Having supplied himself with every accommodation necessary, he flatters himself that by unremitting care and attention to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

G. STEWARD.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having accounts or claims against the estate of George Vallandigham, deceased, late of Fayette township, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, near Noble's town, in said township.

GEORGE C. VALLANDIGHAM, } *Exe-*
HENRY NOBLE, } *cutors.*
Allegheny county, October 26, 1811.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,
BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse*; where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

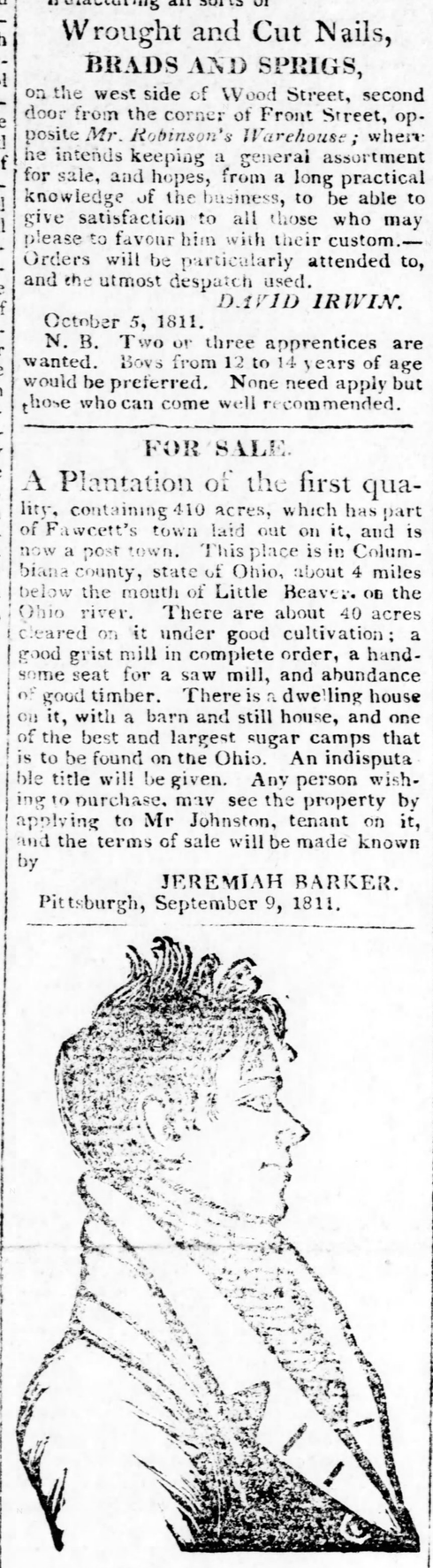
N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made known by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.



J. T. TURNER,

From the State of New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a Room, for a few weeks, four doors north of Mr. M'Cullough's Inn, sign of the Golden Keys, in Wood street, where he proposes cutting profiles, painting likenesses, painting and lettering signs, drawing maps, and prospective drawing of machinery, &c. &c. and will, if required, teach the art of drawing and painting.

"This useful, elegant, and extensive art, with all the train of graceful studies coinciding therewith, is even necessary to form the mind of youth for whatever station designed, since nothing informs or corrects our ideas so soon as a true knowledge of symmetry and proportion. Nor is it unimportant. Much of the moral character of individuals, and consequently of the nation, depends upon the amusements which fill up the hours of leisure; instances are very rare of fine taste united to depravity of conduct. A young person, possessed of the resources furnished by this art, has fewer temptations to vice, than one, who after the hours of business or of study, is obliged to look abroad for recreation."

"Unforseen events may reduce the most affluent to poverty, and a talent for drawing (which formed one of the amusements of happier days) may become a means of subsistence."

October 29, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, in June last, a dark brown MARE, 7 years old, about 13 hands high, a natural trotter, has some white hairs in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM MENOWN.

October 26, 1811.

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

AN APPRENTICE

IS wanted at the Office of this Gazette.—A lad of 15 or 16 years of age, of sobet and industrious habits, will be taken on liberal terms.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that his

NIGHT SCHOOL

will commence on the 14th of October, instant, in the *Stone House* in Second Street, where he keeps his day school.

N. B. Hours of attendance from six till nine o'clock. October 7, 1811

PETER A. LAUBIE,

Begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to his former assortment he has just received several other articles, amongst which are,

Pickled Oysters in small kegs
Anchovies and Capres of the latest importations
Scotch Herrings in boxes
Figs of a superior quality, in boxes and kegs
Raisins do. do. in boxes
Ground Nuts, Almonds
Chocolate of a superior quality
Spanish Segars do. do.
Preserved Limes in small jars
Old white Wine de Grave in bottles
Do. Port Wine do.
Lime Juice
Coffee, Muscovado and white Havanna Sugars

He has as usual a general assortment of Cordials, Brandy, Gin, Madeira and Lisbon Wines, &c. all of the best quality
And a variety of Confectionary.

N. B. A boy wanted, between 12 and 15 years of age—one from the country will be preferred. Apply to Peter A. Laubie, in the Diamond, next door to Doctor Mowry.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all debts contracted by the firm of *Rees E Fleeson and Co.* will be paid by the subscriber on demand, at the Warehouse, lower corner of Ferry street, near the Steam Mill, as he has this day withdrawn his capital stock from the said concern, and for all future contracts will be alone responsible.

REES E FLEESON.

Pittsburgh, October 23d, 1811.

RAGS.

The highes price in Cash given for clean linnen and cotton Rags, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the pubnc in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

ittsburgh, August 25 .1811.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted

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FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situated in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in cash and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

October 7th 1811. 3t

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia

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BEST green Havanne coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsiburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to establish a

Screw Augur Manufactory,

will employ two or three hands, with or without families. He will furnish shop, coal, iron, &c so that the persons whom he may employ will have nothing to do but join business immediately on their arrival at his factory; he would have it particularly understood that the persons he will employ must be sober and industrious, and have a perfect knowledge of the manufacture intended to be established.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Ground on Strawberry-alley, in the Borough of Pittsburgh. Each Lot is 25 feet front and 60 feet deep, and well situated between Liberty and Smithfield Streets. The terms will be reasonable. For further particulars apply to *John Poyntz*, or to the subscriber.

ROBERT BALDWIN.

October 2, 1811. tf

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all debts contracted by the firm of *Rees E. Fleeson and Co* will be paid by the subscriber on demand, at the Warehouse, lower corner of Ferry street, near the Steam Mill, as he has this day withdrawn his capital stock from the said concern, and for all future contracts will be alone responsible.

REES E FLEESON.

Pittsburgh, October 23d, 1811.

BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS.

THE proprietor of "Hahns Anti Bilious Pills," has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, in the early stage of those diseases, their use will succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyngs in, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immence number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious, purging with slimy and foetid stools, vomiting; large and hard belly: pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse, a dry cough, excessive thirst, sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success, in all complaints similar to those above described.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffers to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended, (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers etc. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn Plaister.

A certain remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE's SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remitteut and intermittent fevers.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Astnmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ The Medicines prepared by H. LEE, have been in the highest estimation thro' out the United States for upwards of ten years—many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store. They are for Sale in Pittsburgh (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

who is SOLE AGENT for the Proprietor.

To prevent imposition of worthless, or dangerous preparations, purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label, with the signature of Hannah Lee, widow of the Richard Lee, jun. (to counterfeit which is felony) is affixed to each of her genuine medicines.

Druggists and country store-keepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.

September 19, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs T. and J. Cromwell's Ware house in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active lads wanted as appnentices to the Button and Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

RICHARD JAMES,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully acquaints the public, that he manufactures GLASSES, of the following description, viz:

Minature,
Locket,
Breast-Pin,
Bracelet, and
Ring
} Glasses, of all kinds.

Watchmakers may be supplied with flat Chrystals and Chamber Clock Glasses of all sizes, fitted into their settings, on the shortest notice.

Coachmakers Lamps furnished and secured with Glasses of all sizes.

R. J. engraves on glass, all kinds of fancy borders, flowers, cyphers, &c. on passage-lamps, decanters, goblets, wine-glasses, &c. or any other inscription that may be wanted

Storekeepers can have their glass ware engraved at such prices, as, he flatters himself, will give general satisfaction. All kinds of plain glass engraved, to suit the taste and fancy of house-keepers.

☞ Apply at his Manufactory, in Second street between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.

October 17, 1811.

SELECT SCHOOL.

J. GRAHAM has opened his *SELECT SCHOOL*, in a spacious room immediately over the store of Mr. *Thomas Hogeo*, Market street. The several branches of an English and Classical education will be taught. The School will be limited to *forty* pupils. Apply for terms to *J. GRAHAM*, at his school room, in school hours, or to the Rev. *DAVID GRAHAM*, at the house lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, deceased.

Mr. G's evening class will open on the 8th of November.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A CERTAIN piece of LAND, situate in Allegheny county, Robinson township, on the west side of Chartiers creek, containing forty acres, about three miles and an half from Pittsburgh, known by the name of the "Little Falls" of said creek on which is erected *THREE MILLS*, to wit, a Saw, Oil and Grist Mill, and a cabbin dwelling house, with three rooms on the first floor; also, on said land there is one other mill seat, which can be supplied with water from the dam of the above mills, with twelve feet fall. The terms of sale made known by the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES NERON.

October 14, 1811